

H. S. John.

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THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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THE AUTHOR OF *ATHYRIUM ALPESTRE*.

M. L. FERNALD.

THERE has been great confusion as to the authorship of the combination, *Athyrium alpestre*. In the folio edition of his *Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland* (1857), Thomas Moore, treating the plant as *Polypodium alpestre* (t. vii), cited the synonym "ATHYRIUM ALPESTRE, Rylands, in litt."; and some subsequent authors, Christensen, *Index Filicum*, fasc. iii. 139 (1905), Butters, *RHODORA*, xix. 203 (1917) and Fernald, *RHODORA*, xxx. 48 (1928) have correctly used the combination, *A. alpestre* (Hoppe) Rylands. Some others, however, have written *A. alpestre* (Hoppe) Nylander; such authors as Milde, *Filices Europae et Atlant.* 53 (1867) who called it *A. alpestre* "Nyland. teste Moore," Nyman, *Conspectus*, 864 (1883), Holmberg, *Skandinaviens Flora*, i. 19 (1922) and Becherer, *Bericht. d. Schweizer. Bot. Gesellsch.* xxxvii. 145 (1928).

When we go to Milde we find the reference for the combination carried back to Moore ("teste Moore"); and, singularly enough, Moore, himself, in all his works subsequent to his publication of "ATHYRIUM ALPESTRE, Rylands, in litt." ascribed the combination to Nylander! The preface to the folio work was dated March 20, 1855, and the copy in the library of the Gray Herbarium was received in Cambridge on November 11, 1857. Yet, in Moore's *Handbook of British Ferns*, ed. 3 (1857), the preface of which was dated August 31, 1857, indicating publication later than the folio work, Moore gives "ATHYRIUM ALPESTRE, Nylander" (p. 59); again, in his *Nature Printed British Ferns* (octavo), i. 76 (1859) Moore gives *A. alpestre* Nylander, this time "according to Ledebour"; and shortly after

(February, 1860) in *Index Filicum*, Moore again ascribed the name to Nylander.

Moore's reason for thus changing the author from Rylands to Nylander was apparently his belief that Nylander had antedated Rylands; but, following out the clue given by Moore's "Nylander; according to Ledebour," we find Ledebour, *Flora Rossica*, iv. 510 (1852-53), making the note under *Polypodium rhaeticum* (= *Aspidium alpestre* Hoppe): "Species quoad genus dubia, e sententia cl. F. NYLANDER A thyriis associanda." But, so far as I am able to find, Nylander did not actually publish the combination and its first semi-valid publication (in synonymy only) was when Moore ascribed it to Rylands. Not only did Moore give Rylands as the author; he quoted a convincing letter from Rylands upon the subject: "Mr. Rylands, of Warrington, who regards the plant as an *Athyrium*, has communicated the result of some observations made in 1855 . . . , from which the following passages are quoted:—'. . . . that it has the true indusium of an *Athyrium* I think cannot be further disputed.'"

It should be clear, then, that RYLANDS, as originally used by Moore, was not a misprint for Nylander, as some have inferred, and that Nylander actually did not make the combination *Athyrium alpestre* ascribed to him. Thomas G. Rylands was a microscopist living at Warrington and he published various papers on microscopy, including one in 1844 on the nature of substances found on the roots of *Monotropa Hypotrys*, another (in 1855) on snow crystals observed at Warrington, and another (in 1860) on the markings of *Diatomaceae*. His detailed letters quoted by Moore show that he was an accurate student of the ferns. He should stand as the undisputed author of *Athyrium alpestre*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF SWANTON, VERMONT.—It has been my custom for many years to spend my vacation at my old home and birthplace at Swanton, Vermont, and to roam again the beautiful fields, pastures and woodlands where I spent my boyhood days. During the all too brief period of an August vacation, it has been a great pleasure to list the plants of my native place; and it was an added pleasure the past year to add a new plant to the Vermont state list.

While visiting a friend near Lake Champlain I had the opportunity to explore a marshy region where Charcoal Creek empties into Missoquo Bay, also the drier, gravelly fields near by and the shore along the Bay. On the drier gravel in a pasture I found a tiny plant that I recognized as a species of *Euphrasia*. I sent the specimen to the Gray Herbarium, where it was identified as *Euphrasia stricta* Host.

All about in this pasture, in full bloom, was *Gerardia paupercula*. In the swamps and wetter places and along the wet strand of the beach the ground was almost yellow with the blossoms of *Gratiola aurea*; and along the gravelly and rocky shore the tiny *Ranunculus Flammula*, var. *reptans* grew in abundance. On the drier shore was *Polanisia graveolens* in some quantity, also *Artemisia caudata*; and in the shallow water of the Bay was a miniature forest of the Giant Bulrush, *Scirpus occidentalis*.—ARTHUR E. BLEWITT, Waterbury, Connecticut.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN THE GENUS ELEOCHARIS

H. K. SVENSON

(continued from page 162)

Series PAUCIFLORAE

(Plate 189)

- a. Scales pale or, if dark, with the culms at least 1.5 dm. high and the achenes 2–3 mm. long....b.
- b. Scales light-brown or stramineous to chocolate-brown; culms 1.5 dm. or more in height; achenes 2–3 mm. long....c.
- c. Culms coarse, compressed, 1–2 mm. wide....d.
- d. Spikelets 9–20 mm. long, 12–20-flowered; culms often root-ing at tip.....18. *E. rostellata*.
- d. Spikelets 5–9 mm. long, 9–12-flowered.....17. *E. pauciflora* var. *Suksdorffiana*.
- c. Culms slender, scarcely compressed, less than 1 mm. in di-ameter....e.
- e. Beak of achene 1 mm. long; spikelets broadly ovate.....20. *E. macrantha*.
- e. Beak of achene not exceeding 0.5 mm.; spikelets ovate....f.
- f. Rhizomes not forming a dense indurated turf.....17. *E. pauciflora*.
- f. Rhizomes forming a dense indurated turf; culms glau-cous and arching.....17. *E. pauciflora* var. *bernardina*.
- b. Scales usually green, often with brown sides; plants always dwarf, 2–5 (rarely 7) cm. high; achenes 1–1.5 mm. long....g.
- g. Achenes sharply triangular, smooth and shiny; bristles equal-ing the achene.....16. *E. parvula*.
- g. Achenes with blunt outer angle, minutely verrucose, dull; bristles lacking.....19. *E. leptos*.
- a. Scales dark, reddish-brown to black; culms 2–15 cm. high; achenes 1–1.5 mm. long (Andean species)....h.

- h. Spikelets 8–15-flowered; achenes 1 mm. long, golden-yellow; style-base as wide as the achene. 24. *E. Brehmeriana*.
- h. Spikelets 3–8-flowered; achenes 1.5 mm. long. i.
- i. Scales black; style-base as broad as the apex of the achene
21. *E. albibracteata*.
- i. Scales brown; style-base narrower than the apex of the achene,
a whitened ridge present at the junction with the body of
the achene. j.
- j. Culms 9–14 cm. long; spikelets 3–5 mm. long; outer angle
of achene acute. 22. *E. boliviiana*.
- j. Culms 1–8 cm. long; spikelets 2.5–3 mm. long; outer angle
of achene blunt. 23. *E. nubigena*.

16. *E. PARVULA* (R. & S.) Link. FIG. 18. Forming mats: roots fibrous, often with minute tuberous stolons: culms capillary (2–7 cm. high), greenish or straw-colored, often spongy and translucent, terete, becoming somewhat striate in drying: upper sheath inconspicuous, membranous; spikelets 2–3.5 mm. long, broadly ovate, 2–9-flowered: scales ovate, scarcely keeled, obtuse or acute, striate and chartaceous, green to yellowish, often dull-brown on the sides; lowest scale empty, half the length of the spikelet: stamens 3: style 3-fid: achenes obovate, 1–1.4 mm. long, straw-colored, equilaterally triangular with prominent angles, smooth and shining, under high magnification sometimes lightly striate-reticulate: style-base very small, triangular, greenish: bristles straw-colored, equaling or exceeding the achene.—Link ex Bluff, Nees & Schauer in Bluff & Fingerhuth, Comp. Fl. Germ. ed. 2. i. part i. 93 (1836);¹ Hook. Brit. Fl. ed. 5. 418 (1842); Palla in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. x. 299 (1889) and in Koch, Syn. ed. 3, iii. 2542 (1907); Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitteleur. ii. 41, fig. 198 (? 1909). *Scirpus pusillus* Vahl. Enum. ii. 246 (1805); Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. i. 54 (1816); Torr. Fl. N. Mid. St. i. 46 (1824). *S. fluitans* Spreng. Mant. i. 4 (1807), not L. *S. nanus* Spreng. Pugill. i. 4 (1813); Wallr. Annus Botanicus (Fl. Hal. Suppl. iii.) 7 (1815); Robinson & Fernald in Gray, Man. ed. 7. 189 (1908); not Poir. *S. pollicaris* Del. Fl. Egypte Ill. 50. t. 63, fig. 10 (1813).² *S. capillaceus* Ell. Sk. Fl. S.

¹ This is unquestionably the first publication and refers to *Eleogiton parvula* Link, Hort. Berol. i. 285 (1827) with full synonymy. Sprague, Kew Bull. 1920: 72–74 (1920), has compiled a list of the plants published in Bluff & Fingerhuth, Comp. Fl. Germ. ed. 2, overlooked by the Index Kewensis, but *Eleocharis parvula* does not occur in this list.

² Pritzel lists only 62 plates. Of the two copies at the Gray Herbarium, one has 62 plates, the other 64 plates. No description accompanies the name in the text, nor is there any reference to the figure, which is in a separate volume, without date. The figure, however, is an excellent one, clearly the species which we are describing, and is accompanied by the name, *Scirpus pollicaris*. Since the text name is a *nomen nudum*, the date of publication of *S. pollicaris* is the date of issue of the plate. Plates 63 and 64 are marked in the upper left hand corner "Flore d'Egypte par M. Delisle (Supplément)," and they were unquestionably completed subsequent to 1813 and probably later than 1817, the date of publication of *Scirpus parvulus*. Monographers who have dealt with plants figured on these plates (there are 34 excellent figures) have invariably omitted the date of issue. The only references which I have been able to obtain are the three following:

(1) Hackel, Flora, lxiii. 475 (1880). Hackel states that the supplementary plates

Car. i. 75 (1816), not Michx. *S. parvulus* R. & S. Syst. ii. 124 (1817); Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. viii. fig. 706 (1846); Anderss. Cyp. Skand. 9, t. 1, fig. 20 (1849); Meinshausen, Acta Hort. Petrop. xviii. 258 (1901); Aschers. & Graebn. Syn. ii.² 297 (1904); Rouy, Fl. France, xiii. 385 (1912); Birger, Sv. Bot. Tidsk. vi. 608–618, 1 map (1912); Blomgren in Holmberg, Skand. Fl. 310 (1926). *S. humilis* Wallr. Sched. Crit. 27 (1822). *Eleogiton parvula* Link. Hort. Berol. i. 285 (1827). *Limnochloa parvula* Reichb. in Moessl. Handb. ed. 2, iii. 1808 (1829) and Fl. Germ. Excurs. 78 (1830). *Baeothryon nanum* A. Dietr. Sp. Pl. ii. 91 (1833). *B. pusillum* A. Dietr. Sp. Pl. ii. 92 (1833). *Eleocharis pygmaea* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. iii. 313 (1836). *S. translucens* Legall in Lloyd, Fl. Loire Inf. 275 (1844). *Chaetocyperus pygmaea* Walpers, Ann. iii. 683 (1852–1853), wrongly ascribed to Torrey. *Cyperus parvulus* Missbach & Kraus in Sturm, Fl. Deutsch. ed. 2, ii. 26, t. 7 (1900).—Salt marshes and brackish mud or sand along the seacoast, rare inland in salt lakes, Newfoundland to Louisiana and the West Indies, inland in New York, Michigan, and Minnesota (?), and on the Pacific coast from northern California to Washington and British Columbia;¹ Atlantic coast of Europe north to Norway, and on the Mediterranean coast of Europe and North Africa. Also at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Reported by Ascherson and Graebner (l. c.) from South Africa and Japan. The record from South Africa is undoubtedly based on Sprengel, Syst. 205 (1825) "Sc. parvulus R. et Sch. e. C. B. S. simillimum habeo" and has not been substantiated. I do not know the source of the report from Japan. The following, from the numerous specimens examined, are cited as typical. NEWFOUNDLAND: Norris Arm, Fernald & Wiegand, 755; Stephenville, Fernald & Wiegand 2709; Burgeo, Fernald, Long & Fogg 111. QUEBEC:² Cap à l'Aigle, Macoun 69303. NEW BRUNSWICK: Miscou Island, Blake 5580; Bathurst, Fernald & Williams in 1902; Fairville, Fernald, Long & Fogg 112. NOVA SCOTIA: Cape Breton, Nichols 1252; Sable Island, St. John 1156, Macoun 22649; Bridgewater, Fernald & Long 23384; Argyle Head,

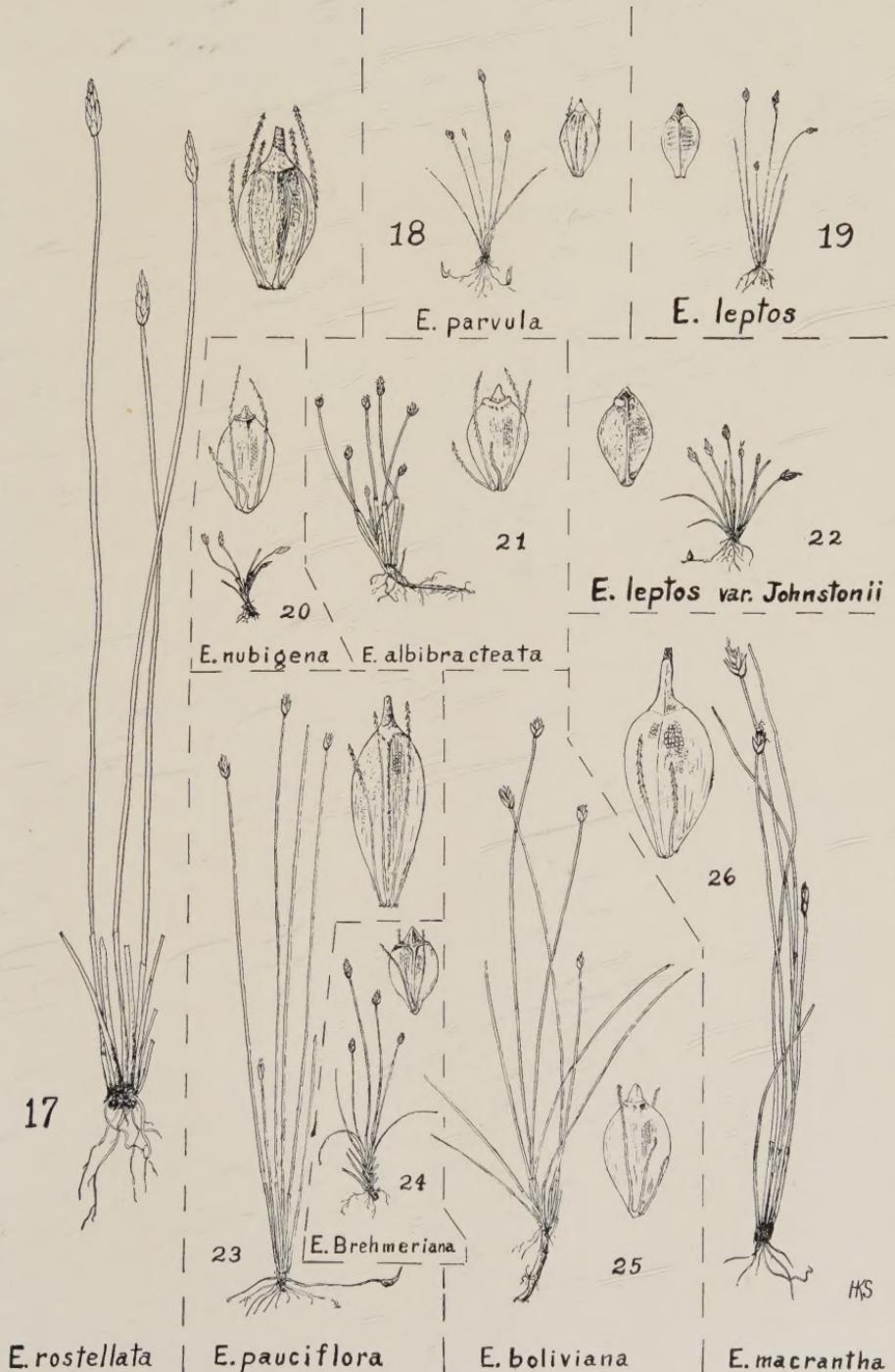
"Keine Publizität erlangte," and that according to a letter from Ascherson only two examples of these plates exist, one at Montpellier, the other at Paris. (2) Plates 63 and 64 were reproduced, although much reduced in size, by C. & W. Barbey, *Herborisations au Levant*, t. 8 (1882). This reproduction was made by photography from the Montpellier plates. Since 1882 is the date of publication of Barbey's plates, it becomes the date of publication of *Scirpus pollicaris* and other Delile species figured therein. (3) Junk, *Bibliographia Botanica*, 215 (1909) states that in 1895 eleven examples of plates 63 and 64 were sold at auction by Porquet in Paris. This may be the source of plates which I have seen at the Gray Herbarium, Arnold Arborétum, and New York Botanic Garden.

¹ I have seen no specimens from the interior except from New York and Michigan. Reports from the interior of California are based upon *E. Lindheimeri* (Cucamonga, Bigelow in 1854) or upon *E. leptos* var. *Johnstonii* (San Bernardino Mts.). See note by P. A. Munz, Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. xxiv. 47 (1925).

² Svenson & Fasset 980 from Riv. du Loup, Quebec, and 978, 981 and 982 from New Brunswick, issued as *Scirpus nanus* are all diminutive and sterile *Sagittaria graminea*.

Fernald & Long 23385; Weymouth, Fernald *et al* 20171. MAINE: Perry, Fernald 1394; Bar Harbor, Knight 5307; Wells Beach, Fernald in 1898. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Hampton, E. F. Williams in 1911. MASSACHUSETTS: Nahant, Boott; Barnstable, Fernald & Long 18040; Hyannisport, Greenman 369; Marthas Vineyard, Seymour 1101. RHODE ISLAND: Middletown, E. F. Williams in 1909. CONNECTICUT: Stratford, Harger in 1900. NEW YORK: Staten Island, Britton in 1889; Cayuga Co., Howland Island, Wiegand, Randolph & Eames 11437; Onondaga Lake, Rowlee & H. H. Smith in 1906. NEW JERSEY: Green in 1834; Cape May, Gershoy 151. VIRGINIA: York River, Grimes 4022. GEORGIA: Tybee Island, Chatham Co., Harper 2176. FLORIDA: Titusville, Nash 2311; Chapman (as *E. pusilla*). MICHIGAN: deer lick near Hubbardston, Ionia Co., C. F. Wheeler in 1887 (N. Y.). MISSISSIPPI: Ocean Springs, S. M. Tracy 110 (N. Y.); Ship Island, S. M. Tracy 5334 (N. Y.). LOUISIANA: La Plaquanim Parish, A. B. Langlois in 1884 (N. Y.). CALIFORNIA: Stone Lagoon, Humboldt Co., J. P. Tracy 6744 (P.) WASHINGTON: Westport, J. M. Grant in 1918 (as *E. acicularis*). BRITISH COLUMBIA: Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island, J. Macoun 42 (N. Y.). CUBA: Havana, Ekman 767; Rugel 905 (without locality). BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, C. Ule 14356 (U. S.).

Noted originally from the vicinity of Halle, Germany, by Sprengel (1807) who identified it with *Scirpus fluitans* L., but later (1813) published it as *Scirpus nanus*. Wallroth presented an excellent diagnosis of the plant (1805), but in 1822, because of a pre-existing *Scirpus nanus* (Poir. Encyc. vi. 759 (1804) = *Fimbristylis argentea*), described it as *Scirpus humilis*. Due to an existing *Eleocharis nana* Kunth, Enum. ii. 140 (1837), a South American plant, the name *Eleocharis parvula*, originating from *Scirpus parvulus* Roemer & Schultes (1817) and in current usage in Europe, should be maintained. Vahl (1805) described *Scirpus pusillus* from America, based to some extent upon *Scirpus capillaceus* of Michaux (which has since been identified as *Eleocharis acicularis*), but with "culmis teretis" and the achene "acute trigonum" and in the Gray Herbarium is a Beyrich specimen from southern United States labeled "*Scirpus pusillus* Vahl!" This specimen is clearly *Eleocharis parvula*. However, since the name, *Eleocharis pusilla*, was taken up by Robert Brown, Prodr. 225 (1810), it does not become available for use here, whatever may be the status of Vahl's material. Elliott in the *Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina* (1816), p. 75, describes the achenes of *Scirpus capillaceus* as "compresso obovato." I have not had the opportunity of seeing the Elliott herbarium, which is at Charleston,



H. K. Svenson del.

ELEOCHARIS, SERIES PAUCIFLORAE

(Habit-drawings $\times \frac{1}{2}$; achenes $\times 15$, except fig. 17, $\times 10$)

H.S



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South Carolina, but the plant described is probably not *Eleocharis parvula*.

The map published by Birger (l. c.) shows in detail the distribution of this species in northern Europe. Confusion in identification has been largely with *E. acicularis* and especially with *E. acicularis* var. *submersa*, but the recognition of *E. parvula* is not difficult if the tubers are present. Glück, Untersuch. ueber Wasser-und Sumpfgewächse, iii. 577 (1911), discusses the culture of this plant, which he was able to grow in fresh water; and *Scirpus parvulus* forma *submersus* Glück, which is always sterile, is described and figured by him (l. c. fig. 104).

17. E. PAUCIFLORA (Lightf.) Link. FIG. 23. Erect, from creeping rootstocks; the stolons often with conspicuously thickened buds: culms slender, 1.5–4 dm. high, striate: sheath 2–3 cm. long, straw-colored or brownish, truncate: spikelets 4–7 mm. long, ovate, 2–7-flowered: scales all flower-bearing, chocolate-brown with pale scarious margins and tip; the two lower larger: stamens 3; the filaments often whitened and elongated: style trifid: achenes obovoid or fusiform, 2–3 mm. long, in cross-section triangular or plano-convex, prominently reticulate with small rectangular cells; the triangular or lanceolate beak tipped by the dark style: bristles slender, irregularly toothed, equalling or exceeding the achene, sometimes poorly developed.—Hort. Berol. i. 284 (1827); Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitteleur. ii. 40. t. 43, fig. 5 (? 1909). *Scirpus pauciflorus* Lightf. Fl. Scot. ii. 1078 (1777); Hornem. Fl. Dan. xi. fasc. xxxii. 3, t. mdeccelxii. (1827); Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. viii. 38, figs. 707, 708 (1846); Anderss. Cyp. Skand. 9, t. 1. fig. 21 (1849); C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Br. Ind. vi. 654 (1893) and in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxx. Beibl. 68: 26 (1901); Aschers. and Graebn. Syn. ii.² 296 (1904); Jepson, Fl. Cal. pt. vi. 199, fig. 18 (1922); Blomgren in Holmberg, Skand. Fl. 311 (1926). *S. Baeothryon* L. f. Suppl. 103 (1781);¹ Vahl Enum. ii. 244 (1805). *S. sepium* Honck. Verz. All. Gew. Teutsch. i. 78 (1782). *S. Halleri* Vill. Plant. Dauph. ii. 188 (1787). *S. quinqueflorus* Vitm. Summa Pl. i. 150 (1789). *S. campestris* Roth in Usteri, Ann. Bot. xiv. 18 (1795).² *E. Baeothryon*

¹ The specific name *Baeothryon* was founded upon one of the "nomina usualia" of Ehrhart, Linnaeus f. citing "Baeothryon. Ehrh. phytoph. n. 31." The *Phytophyllacii* were sets of exsiccatae which Ehrhart issued in 1780 and later. Their names were published in the "Index Phytophyllacii Ehrhartiani" in 10 decades, in Ehrhart's *Beitragae*, iv. 147 (1789). In an autobiographical sketch Ehrhart mentions both the Linnean Supplement and the *Phytophyllacii* (Usteri, Ann. Bot. xix. 5 (1796)). The "decades" were accompanied by the "nomina usualia," which were never intended for scientific use. However, Farwell and also House have taken up one of these names *Trichophyllum* as antedating *Eleocharis*. For a discussion of Ehrhart's names see Barnhart, RHODORA, xxii. 180–182 (1920), and Fernald, RHODORA, xxix. 226 (1927).

² Moessler, Handb. 91 (1833) refers to *Scirpus Baeothryon, a major* Dreves & Hayne, Choix Pl. Eur. iv. t. 94 (1802) and *g minor* (*S. campestris* Roth, Dreves & Hayne, l.c.

Presl. Fl. Čech. 11 (1819).¹ *Limnochloa Baeothryon* Reichenb. in Moessl. Handb. ed. 2, iii. 1808 (1829) and Fl. Germ. Excurs. 78 (1830). *Clavula Baeothryon* Dum. Fl. Belg. 143 (1827). *Baeothryon pauciflorum* A. Dietr. Sp. Pl. ii. 90 (1833). *Baeothryon Halleri* T. F. Nees, Gen. Germ. Ic. ii. 17 (1843). *E. atacamensis* Philippi, Fl. Atacam. 53 (1860); Boeckl. Linnaea, xxxvi. 454 (1869-1870); Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chil. v. 93 (1896); Barros, Anal. Mus. Nat. Hist. Buenos Aires, xxxiv. 486, fig. 31 (1928). *S. andinus* Philippi, Anal. Univ. Chil. (1873) 554. *Cyperus pauciflorus* Missbach & Krause in Sturm, Fl. Deutsch. ed. 2, ii. 27, t. 7. (1900).—Wet calcareous soil, Newfoundland and Quebec to northern New England, New York, Indiana and Illinois. Also in western United States and western Canada, especially at high altitudes. Europe, Asia and South America. From many North American specimens the following are cited. NEWFOUNDLAND: Straits of Belle Isle, Eddies Cove Brook, *Fernald, Wiegand & Long* 27524; Flower Cove, *Fernald et al* 26328; Bonne Bay, *Fernald & Wiegand* 2712; Bay of Islands, *Mackenzie & Griscom* 10116; Grand Falls, *Fernald & Wiegand* 4757. QUEBEC: Anticosti, *Victorin & Germain* 25779; Magdalen Islands, Grindstone Island, *Fernald et al* 6964; Gaspé Co., Madeleine R., *Fernald, Dodge & Smith* 25497; L'Islet, *Victorin* 3074; Bonaventure Co., New Richmond, *Fernald & Williams* in 1902. NEW BRUNSWICK: Victoria Co., Gorge of Aroostook River, *Fernald* 1395. NOVA SCOTIA: Baddeck Bay, *Fernald & Long* 20180. MAINE: Fort Fairfield, *Fernald & Robinson*, Pl. Exs. Gray. 3; Monticello, *Fernald & Long* 12822; Sangerville, *Fernald* 246. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Stewartstown, *Moore* 3962. VERMONT: Willoughby Mountain, *Tuckerman* in 1859, *Boott* in 1863. NEW YORK: Herkimer County, State Marsh, *Haberer* 1154; Tioga County, Spencer Lake, *Eames & Wiegand* 11438; Cayuga County, Springport, *Eames & Wiegand* 9347; Sodus Point, *Henderson* in 1874; Watertown, *Craue*. PENNSYLVANIA: Presque Isle, *Garber* in 1869. ONTARIO: Galt, *Herriot* 1; Pt. Colburne, *Macoun* 34565; Point Edward, *Macoun* 34566; Lake Nipigon, *Macoun* in 1884. INDIANA: Lagrange, *Deam* 36640A. ILLINOIS: Ringwood, *Vasey* in 1860-1861. MICHIGAN: Saginaw Bay, *C. K. Dodge* 16; Charlevoix, *Wheeler* in 1892; Sault Ste. Marie, *Churchill* in 1910. WISCONSIN: Door Co., t. 95). These plates represent *Scirpus Baeothryon* and *Scirpus campestris*, respectively. According to Dreves & Hayne *S. campestris* is differentiated by (1) smaller size, (2) by the sterile culms which are shorter than the fertile, (3) by the linear spike during flowering, (4) the scales of uniform length, (5) 3 or 4 flowers in a head, etc. From their excellent presentation it appears that *S. campestris* is merely a dwarf state of *E. pauciflora*. ²

¹ This combination was incorrectly referred by Presl to Roemer & Schultes, who, Enum. ii. 123 (1817), published *Scirpus Baeothryon*. *Eleocharis Baeothryon* Schultes, Mant. ii. 92 (1824) refers to *Scirpus* no. 6 of Muhlenberg, Desc. Gram. 29 (1817), habitat in New York and "S. Baeothryon affinis." It is impossible to identify this plant, although indications point to either *E. pauciflora* or *E. rostellata*. Asa Gray was unable to identify it in the Muhlenberg Herbarium. Torrey Ann. Lyc. N.Y. 315 (1836), through error, cites *Scirpus* no. 7, thereby identifying it with *S. tuberculatus* Michx.

Rowley's Bay, *Pease* 18000. SASKATCHEWAN: Bredenberg, *Herriot* 73106; Cypress Hills, *Macoun* 294 and 298. [NORTH?] DAKOTA: *Leiberg* 1947. ALBERTA: Banff, *Butters & Rosendahl* 1329; Lake Louise, *Macoun* 64180. MONTANA: Monida, *M. E. Jones* 9384 (P). WYOMING: Fort Bridger, *Porter* in 1863; Yellowstone Park, *A. Nelson* 6159; North Park, *Osterhout* in 1896. COLORADO: Sangre de Christo Mts., *Hicks* 82; Ruxton Dell, *Clements* 350; Empire, *Patterson* in 1892; Seven Lakes, *Clements* 479. UTAH: Salt Lake Co., Big Cottonwood Canyon, *Garrett* 1960. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Laggan, *Wheeler* 1057; Glacier Park, *Fogg* 1179. WASHINGTON: Douglas Co., *Leiberg & Sandberg* 416. OREGON: Des Chutes River, *Peck* 9706; Upper Klamath Lake, *Peck* 9494; Crook Co., *Leiberg* 225; Mt. Jefferson, *J. C. Nelson* 2852; Imnaha River, *Cusick* 3127. CALIFORNIA: Soda Springs, *M. E. Jones* in 1881 (P); Summit, Nevada Co., *M. E. Jones* in 1902 (P); Shepherd's Canyon, *M. E. Jones* in 1897 (P); Yosemite Valley, *Bolander* 6236; Desolation Valley, *Smiley* 334; Round Valley, San Jacinto Mts., alt. 8900 ft., *Munz* 6050 (P); Bluff Lake, San Bernardino Mts., alt. 7400 ft., *Munz* 10683 (P). The following specimens have been seen from South America: CHILE: Prov. Nuble, Banos de Chillan, *Werderman* 1297; Prov. Atamaca, Dept. Copiapo, *Werderman* 966; vic. of Porterillos, Dept. Chañaral, *I. M. Johnston* 4711.¹

Blomgren (l. c.) reports *Eleocharis pauciflora* from Sweden in bogs, wet meadows (especially meadows by the seashore) or moist pastures and roadsides; for the most part on calcareous ground, ascending the lower mountains. In northeastern United States the plant is rare, occurring almost entirely on marl bogs or on wet calcareous ledges.

Although known in Europe from early times it was first adequately described by Lightfoot from the Scottish highlands. It has served as the type of the genus *Bacothryon* of several authors. The achenes vary greatly in length and diameter of the beak, the degree of reticulation and the prominence of the angles. Watson, Bot. Calif. ii. 221 (1880) noted that "The species has usually been included under *Scirpus*, but there appears to be no good reason for separating it from *Eleocharis*, inasmuch as it has all of the characters which distinguish that genus from *Scirpus*. The tubercle is identical in character with that of *E. rostellata* and its allies, and such as is not found in *Scirpus*, where the style is slender and never tubercle-like at base." The tubercle appears distinct in both color and

¹ Specimens collected by Dr. Johnston in Chile were compared by him with the type of *E. atacamensis* in the Philippi herbarium and are the same in height and in form, size, surface and bristles of the achene. I am unable to separate these specimens from *E. pauciflora*.

texture from the body of the achene and the style itself, and a thorough examination of the species of *Scirpus* which might be considered close to this species, has convinced me that *E. pauciflora* and its allies stand clearly apart from *Scirpus*.

Var. **Suksdorffiana** (Beauverd), n. comb. Erect from a short caudex: culms 2–3 dm. tall, wiry, compressed and conspicuously sulcate, 1 mm. wide: spikelets 5–9 mm. long, 9–12-flowered: achenes as in *E. pauciflora*.—*E. Suksdorffiana* Beauverd, Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève. sér. 2, xiii. 267 (1922).—In boggy mountain meadows, Washington and Oregon. WASHINGTON: Skamania Co., Suksdorf 2237 (TYPE COLL.); Falcon Valley, Suksdorf 2537 and 2820; Mt. Adams, Suksdorf 90 in 1882 (as *S. pauciflorus*). OREGON: Burns, Harney Co., L. F. Henderson 8663, in part. (Herb. Univ. Oregon).¹

This plant was distributed as a questionable *Eleocharis rostellata* (which it greatly resembles in height, coarseness, and short, thickened rootstock), but was clearly separated by Beauverd from *E. rostellata* by its purple, fibrous roots, variation of spirals in the inflorescence, non-persistent scales, and the number of flowers in a spikelet. However, the short spikelets, purplish roots, the conspicuously reticulated and elongated achenes, and the long slender bristles, show that the affinity of this plant is with *E. pauciflora*. Transitional specimens such as A. Nelson, Wyoming in 1902 make it best to treat the plant as a variety of *E. pauciflora*.

Var. **bernardina** (Munz & Johnston), n. comb. According to the original description, it differs from *E. pauciflora* "in its spreading recurved stems, densely caespitose turf-forming habit, and smaller, smoother and less sharply-angled achenes. It grows in the Canadian zone of the San Bernardino Mountains where the frequent colonies are conspicuous because of their gray-green color, low dense growth and sharply defined limits." *Scirpus bernardinus* Munz & Johnston, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, lii. 221 (1925).—CALIFORNIA: San Bernardino Co., south fork of Santa Ana River, 8500 ft. (2600 m.), Munz 6187 (TYPE in Pomona College Herb.); south fork of Santa Ana River, 8200 ft. (2500 m.), Hall 7608; south fork of Santa Ana River, 7600 ft. (2300 m.) Munz 10804 (G, P); Pinos, Santa Barbara, R. Hoffmann in 1927 (P.).

I think this plant should be regarded as a variety of *Eleocharis pauciflora*. The specimen, Munz 10804, in the Gray Herbarium, has achenes somewhat smaller than is usual in the species, but the spikelets do not seem to have been well developed. Munz 10683, from the

¹ This specimen was loaned to me by Dr. M. E. Peck. The label carries the notation "has little bulbs of which the white geese seem very fond."

San Bernardino Mountains, distributed as *Scirpus pauciflorus*, has achenes which vary greatly from the normal in being shorter, with a less-extended beak, with prominent almost costulate angles and a peculiar varnished surface. It shows the glaucous coloration and the thickened rootstocks of 10804, but has the upright habit and thickened buds so characteristic of *Eleocharis pauciflora*. I am inclined to treat this plant also as var. *bernardina*, laying stress on the thickened rootstocks, glaucous wiry culms and the short (2 mm. long) achene with the very prominent angles. From this point of view, it may perhaps be considered as a distinct species, but some of the specimens of *Eleocharis pauciflora* collected in the mountains of Colorado, namely Clokey 3424 and Clements 479 and 350, also have hardened bases and glaucous culms and therefore approach the var. *bernardina*, so that it is difficult to decide definitely the status of the plant. Recently I have received additional material from Dr. Munz. His no. 10804 in the herbarium of Pomona College is abundantly fruiting and the achenes vary from obtusely triangular to biconvex.

18. E. ROSTELLATA Torr. FIG. 17. Erect or arching from a short vertical rootstock; roots thickened, whitish: culms wiry, conspicuously flattened and sultate 2.5–15(–22) dm. in length, 1–2 mm. wide, often reclining and rooting from the apex: sheaths rigid, truncate or oblique: spikelet spindle-shaped, acute, 12–20-flowered, 8–20 mm. long: scales light-brown, rigid, ovate, the uppermost becoming acute: stamens 3; the filaments often elongated and whitened: style 3-fid: achene obovoid, obtusely triangular or plano-convex, olive, shiny, under magnification lightly reticulate, 2–3 mm. long, narrowed into the obtuse light-green beaked style-base, which is about one-third the length of the achene: bristles firm, regularly toothed, light-brown, equalling the achene.—Fl. N. Y. ii. 347 (1843); Robinson & Fernald in Gray Man. ed. 7: 185, fig. 263 (1908). *E. rostellata* var. *occidentalis* Wats. Bot. Cal. ii. 222 (1880). *E. rostellata* var. *Congdoni* Jepson, Fl. Cal. 196 (1922). *Scirpus rostellatus* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. iii. 318 (1836).—Salt marshes, Nova Scotia to Florida; rare inland about salt springs and in calcareous bogs in the eastern United States, becoming common in the alkaline regions of the West. Also in Bermuda, Cuba and Mexico. From many specimens the following are cited. NOVA SCOTIA: Yarmouth Co., Sand Beach, Fernald et al. 20165; Tusket, Fernald et al. 20167; Argyle Head, Fernald et al. 23383; Central Chebogue, Pease & Linder 20166. MASSACHUSETTS: Medford, Boott in 1865; Harwich, Fernald 16332; Edgartown, Seymour 1606. RHODE ISLAND: Providence, Olney. CONNECTICUT: New Haven, Harger in 1887. NEW YORK: Conquest, Wiegand

5919; Junius, *Wiegand* 1770, *Sartwell*; Penn Yan, *Sartwell*; Bergen Swamp, *Clinton* in 1865, *House* 6529. NEW JERSEY: Hackensack Marshes, *T. F. Allen* in 1863; Atlantic City, *Parker* in 1871. DELAWARE: Appoquinimink, *Commons* in 1866. VIRGINIA: Williamsburg *E. J. Grimes* 2660. FLORIDA: Miami, *Garber* in 1877. ONTARIO: Courtland, *Macoun* 34488; Galt, *Herriot* 39. MICHIGAN: Hubbards-ton, *Wheeler* in 1890. INDIANA: Houghton Lake, 2 mi. northeast of Culver, *C. C. Deam* 45067. ILLINOIS: Ringwood, *Vasey*. OKLAHOMA: Greer Co., *Stevens* 1016.1; Kiowa Co., *Stevens* 990; Fair-valley, Woods Co., *Stevens* 1652. TEXAS: Hemphill Co., *Eggert* in 1901; *Reverchon* 7 (in 1885); *C. Wright* 709, 1934. WYOMING: Mammoth Hot Springs, *Nelson* 6044. UTAH: Great Salt Lake, *Rydberg & Carlton* 6902; Monroe, *M. E. Jones* 5409b. ARIZONA: Ft. Huachuca, *Lemmon* 2907. NEVADA: Soda Springs, *Shockley* 280. NEW MEXICO: *C. Wright* 1931, 1956. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Kootanie Lake, *Macoun* 7386; Alberni, Vancouver Island, *Macoun* 32,223 (C). CALIFORNIA: San Bernardino, *Parish* 1570, *W. G. Wright* in 1879; Death Valley, *Coville* 586; Owens Valley, *Horn* in 1863; S. Cal., *Parry & Lemmon* 398; Chino Creek, Ontario, *I. M. Johnston* 1137 (P). MEXICO: Sonora, *Thurber* 380; Durango, *Palmer* 189; Puebla, alt. 2120 m., *Arsène* 1474 (U. S.). BERMUDA: *Britton et al.* 1896. CUBA: *C. Wright* 3769. HAITI: *Leonard* 4199.

Described by Torrey from specimens collected by Sartwell at Penn Yan in central New York. Plants from western United States, described as var. *occidentalis* are taller. *C. Wright* 1946 from New Mexico (in Gray Herb.) reaches 19 dm., and Coville¹ mentions a plant with culms 2.23 meters long, but these plants present no other consistent variations. Var. *Congdoni*, reported from California, has a beak and bristles somewhat shorter than the average, but is scarcely distinct. Throughout its range, *Eleocharis rostellata* is variable, especially in the shape of the tubercle, which is at times lanceolate and again broadly triangular.

19. *E. leptos* (Steudel), n. comb. FIG. 19. Similar to *E. parvula*: erect or arching, from fibrous roots: culms capillary, 3–4 cm. high: spikelets about 3 mm. long, 4–6-flowered, ovate, acute: scales ovate or ovate-lanceolate, membranous, with a scarious margin, and a green keel bordered by brown or purple bands: style 3-fid: stamens 3: achene 1 mm. long, obovate, triangular, the inner face broader and the outer angle obtuse, greenish or light-brown, the surface finely verrucose: bristles wanting.—*Isolepis leptos* Steud. Cyp. 91 (1855). *E. pygmaea* Torr. var. β ? *anachaeta* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. iii. 441 (1836). *Scirpus leptos* Wright in Sauv. Fl. Cub. 176 (1873). *S. parvulus* "var." Boeckl. Linnaea, xxxvi. 478 (1869–1870). *S.*

¹ Coville, Bot. Death Valley Exp., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. iv. 212 (1893).

nanus var. *anachaetus* (Torr.) Britt. Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. xi. 75 (1892).—Cuba and Louisiana, westward to Nevada and Mexico and south to Venezuela. LOUISIANA: Hale [Red River, acc. to Torrey, Bot. Pac. R. R. Exp. 192 (1857)] (G, N. Y.); near New Orleans; Drummond 409, type collection of *E. pygmaea* var. β ? *anachaeta* (N. Y.); borders of ponds near James River, Nicolle Exp. (N. Y.); NEVADA: Winnemucca, Reno (?), F. H. Hillman in 1897 (P). CUBA: C. Wright (without number). MEXICO: Tampico, Palmer 433; Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Rose, Standley & Russell 14105 (N). VENEZUELA: tidal lagoons, Santa Rosa near Maracaibo, Pittier 10485 (U. S.) in part (a fragment mixed with *E. maculosa*).

Isolepis leptos was founded on Parry 130 from Mexico, which I have not been able to obtain. It was identified by C. Wright with the Cuban plant. Boeckeler, Flora lxiv. 78 (1880) later identified *Isolepis leptos* as a "forma minima" of *Eleocharis triflora*. *E. leptos* has usually been identified with *E. parvula*, but in its almost plano-convex, lightly reticulated achene, without bristles, it appears distinct. In the mountains of western United States it passes into

Var. **coloradoensis** (Britton), n. comb. Coarser and more wiry, but not exceeding 4 cm. in height: spikelets 4 mm. long, and the achenes 1.2–1.5 mm. long.—*Scirpus coloradoensis* Britton, Torreya, iv. 93 (1904).

There is in the Gray Herbarium a specimen of the TYPE collection, J. H. Cowen 2576, Shore Lake, Larimer County, Colorado. Although the plant is rather immature the achenes are larger (about 1.2 mm.) than the specimen (Palmer 433) from Mexico, and the spikelets are more conspicuously colored with brown. An immature specimen in the Gray Herbarium was collected in IDAHO: J. F. Macbride 311, Falk's Store, Canyon Co.

Var. **Johnstonii**, n. var. (FIG. 22), culmis crassioribus, rigidis, compressis, recurvatis; spiculis 4–5 mm. longis; achaeniis 1.5 mm. longis.—Known from a single collection: CALIFORNIA: alkaline shore of Baldwin Lake, San Bernardino Mts. (alt. 7000 ft.), I. M. Johnston in 1924 (G, P) (TYPE in Gray Herbarium).

20. E. MACRANTHA Boeckl. FIG. 26. Roots fibrous, brown, rather fleshy: culms soft, erect, striate and sulcate, 8–16 cm. high, about 0.5 mm. in diameter: sheaths firm at the apex, suboblique: spikelets broadly ovate, obtuse, 4–12-flowered, 5–8 mm. long: scales ovate-oblong, acuminate, with brown keel and translucent stramineous sides, spreading and disclosing the achenes: style 3-fid: stamens 3; filaments elongated and flattened: achene obovate, equilaterally triangular, 2.5 mm. long, including the style-base, stramineous; the surface somewhat spongy and finely reticulate: style-base subulate-conic,

nearly 1 mm. long, triangular, with prominent lateral furrows; bristles 3–6, many-toothed, irregular, but not equalling the style-base.—*Linnaea*, xxxvi. 453 (1869–1870); Boiss. *Fl. Orient.* v. 387 (1884). *Scirpus hexatrichus* Ehrenberg mss. acc. to Boeckl. (l. c.). SYRIA: "Zwischen die grossen Quelle inter Brumana aus Libanon" A. Kneucker in 1904 (G).

Boissier (l. c.) reported it from the littoral region about Beirut (*Ehrenberg*), and added that only one specimen had been seen, and that further observation was needed.

This species is very close to *E. pauciflora*, from which it seems to differ in the larger, broadly ovate heads, and the narrower beak.

21. *E. ALBIBRACTEATA* Nees & Meyen. FIG. 21. Rootstock extensively creeping, ligneous, brown: culms 2–15 cm. high, slender, rigid and sulcate, sometimes recurved: sheaths deep-brown, with apex oblique and acute, rigid but with a scarious edge; spikelets 2–5 mm. long, broadly ovate, 3–6-flowered, appearing almost black: scales obtuse or acute, striate, shining, black mingled with reddish-brown, sometimes with a whitish region near the margin; the lowest often with a broad greenish midrib: style 3-fid: stamens 3: the filaments flattened and elongated: achene obovoid, trigonous (the abaxial angle obtuse), about 1.5 mm. long, yellow, shining at maturity; the surface somewhat spongy and finely reticulate; the lower part of the style-base thickened and reticulate (triangular in cross-section), as broad as the apex of the achene, the upper part forming a short conical beak: bristles light-brown, strongly toothed, equalling or slightly exceeding the achene.—Nees & Meyen ex Kunth, *Enum.* ii. 143 (1837); *Linnaea*, ix. 294 (1835) *nomen nudum*; Meyen, *Reise*, 484 (1834) *nomen nudum*; Boeckl. *Linnaea*, xxxvi. 423 (1869–1870); C. B. Clarke in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.* xxx. Beibl. 68: 23 (1901); Hauman & Vanderveken, *Phanerog. Arg.* i. 208 (1917); Barros, *Anal. Mus. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires*, xxxiv. 465, figs. 20a, 20b (1928). *Chaetocyperus albibracteatus* Nees & Meyen in Mart. *Fl. Bras.* ii.¹ 95. (1842) and Nov. *Act. Caes. Leopold Nat. Cur.* xix. Suppl. i. 95 (1843) pl. Guianense excl.; Steud. *Cyp.* 74 (1855) as *C. albibracteatus*. *E. melanocephala* Desv. in C. Gay, *Fl. Chil.* vi. 175, t. 71, fig. 1 (1853); R. Fries, *Alpine Fl. Arg.* 169 (1905). *Scirpus melanocephalus* Griseb. *Symb. Fl. Arg.* 311 (1879). *S. albibracteatus* (Nees & Meyen) Kuntze, *Rev. Gen.* i. 757 (1891).—Peru (TYPE region: Lake Titicaca¹) to Valdivia, Chile (acc. to C. B. Clarke), Juan Fernandez, and in the Andes of Argentina. Also in Ecuador (acc. to C. B. Clarke in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.*, Beibl. 68: 23 (1901), prope Pomasqui, *Sidero* n. 199).—The following specimens have been examined. BOLIVIA: La Paz, *Buchtien* 4481 (U. S.), *Bang* 71^a (U. S.). CHILE: Prov. Atacama, Dept. Copiapo, common in subalkaline vega, alt. 2500 meters, I. M.

¹ Meyen, *Reise*, p. 484.

Johnston 4840; Dept. Chañaral, in slightly alkaline meadow, *I. M. Johnston* 4710; Dept. Copiapo, in wet meadow, alt. 2200 m., *I. M. Johnston* 4827; Province of Nuble, Baños de Chillan, open grassy flats, alt. 1800–2000 m., *F. W. Pennell* 12409; Valdivia, *Philippi* (U. S.). ARGENTINA: Prov. Jujuy, Moreno, 3500 m. *R. E. Fries* 695 (U.S.).

The first effective publication, Kunth, *Enum.* ii. 143 (1837), was based upon a fragmentary specimen and is far less satisfactory than the later publication of *Chaetocyperus albibracteatus*. It is unfortunate that the name *E. albibracteata* must be retained instead of the much more descriptive *E. melanocephala*, for although in young spikelets the pallid midrib of the lowest scale may be prominent, in material which I have seen the pale coloration almost entirely disappears when the spikelets are mature. *Limnocharis albibracteata*, cited in synonymy by Kunth (*l. c.*), was based upon a misreading of *Limnochloa* in Nees' manuscript (*cf.* Nees, *Nov. Act. l. c.* footnote). The specimens collected by *Johnston* and cited above were compared by him with authentic material in the *Philippi* herbarium.

22. *E. BOLIVIANA* Palla. FIG. 25. Culmis fasciculatis, ex rhizomate erecto (ca. 2 mm. crasso), striatis, sulcatis (ca. 0.5 mm. crassis), 9–14 cm. altis, saepe recurvatis; vaginis fuscis ad basin rufescensibus, apice firmis, truncatis vel subobliquis; spiculis 3–5 mm. longis, late ovatis, 4–8-floris; squamis ovatis, acutis, rufescensibus, in carina interdum viridescentibus, infima obtusa, viridi-vittata; stylo 3-fido; achaenio 1.5 mm. longo (cum stylobasi), obovoideo, triangulo, angulis costatis, viridescenti, lutescente, subtiliter reticulato; stylobasi triangulo, conico, ad achaenium annulo toroso angusto albescenti instructo; setis 6, brunneis, retrorsum dentatis, achaenium superantibus.—Palla in Buchtien, *Contrib. Fl. Bolivia*, i. 88 (1910), name only. BOLIVIA: La Paz, 3750 m., Jan. 1, 1919, *Buchtien* 4482 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium).

The name only is given by Buchtien, and the species was to have been described in an ensuing volume. *E. boliviiana* is close to *E. albibracteata*, from which it differs in larger stature, paler spikelets, and more sharply angled achene, with less conspicuous reticulation and much narrower style-base.

23. *E. NUBIGENA* C. B. Clarke. FIG. 20. Culms 1–8 cm. long, filiform, from a ligneous creeping rootstock: upper sheath truncate, green, firm: spikelets 2.5–3 mm. long, 3–7-flowered, dark-brown, acute or obtuse: scales glossy-brown, with a green midrib, broadly ovate, somewhat acute; the lowest obtuse; style 3-fid; stamens 3: achene ovoid, triangular, with the outer angle obtuse, 1.5 mm. long,

greenish to light-brown, lightly reticulate: style-base triangular-conic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as the achene, brown, with a whitened ridge at its junction with the body of the achene: bristles 3-4, light-brown, slender, shorter than or exceeding the achene.—C. B. Clarke in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxxvii. 518 (1906) and Kew Bull. Add. Ser. viii. 22 (1908); Barros, Anal. Mus. Nat. Hist. Buenos Aires, xxxiv. 485, fig. 30 (1928). *E. crinalis* Griseb. forma *humilis* Boeckl., ex C. B. Clarke, Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxxvii. 518 (1906).—In the Andes from Ecuador to Argentina. The specimens of *E. nubigena* in the Gray Herbarium are: ECUADOR: Spruce 5913 (TYPE COLLECTION); BOLIVIA: Prov. Larecaja, vic. Soratá, alt. 3100-4100 m., Mandon 1414 (in part); vic. La Paz, 10,000 ped., Bang 71^a.

Spruce 5913 "in Andibus Ecuadoribus" is the type collection. C. B. Clarke also cites specimens as follows: "Bolivia: Puna Patanca, 3700 m s.m. in locis humidis (FIEBRIG n. 2636, c. fl. mense Januario, 2887); in Andibus (MANDON n. 1413, LORENTZ et HIERONYMUS n. 65)." In Kew Bull. Add. Ser. (l. c.) the editor has cited "Mandon nn. 14, 13" which obviously refers to Mandon 1413 or to both 1413 and 1414; and adds the locality "Argentina, Nevado del Castillo" for Lorentz & Hieronymus, No. 65. The Mandon specimens are notoriously mixed. Mandon 1414 in the Gray Herbarium consists in part of *E. nubigena* and in part of a plant with many-flowered spikelets in a juvenile state. Mandon 1414 in the Stockholm Museum is a mixture of *E. nubigena* and *Scirpus cernuus* var. *dura*. Mandon 1413 in the Stockholm Museum is *E. costulata* Nees & Meyen.

This dwarf, few-flowered plant is closely related to *E. albibracteata*, from which it differs in smaller stature, paler scales, and narrow ridge at the junction of the achene and style-base. None of the specimens which I have seen exceed 5 cm. in height.

24. *E. BREHMERIANA* Boeckl. FIG. 24. Dwarf; culms numerous, 3-7 cm. high, from an elongated ligneous rhizome, erect or arching, sulcate: sheaths reddish at base; the apex truncate and forming a ferruginous ring: spikelet ovate, 8-15-flowered: scales ovate, obtuse, dark-brown, with a lighter midrib: style 3-fid: stamens 3: achene 1 mm. long, abbreviated-ovoblate, golden-yellow, shining, with broadly convex sides and prominent angles, the surface lightly reticulate: style-base brown, pyramidal, nearly as broad as the achene, not articulated, but often with a ridge at the junction of the style-base and the body of the achene: bristles 4-6, brown, slender, equalling the achene.—Allg. Bot. Zeitschr. ii. 33 (1896).—Based on Mandon 1416 (in part) from Bolivia. The following specimens have been examined. BOLIVIA: Prov. Larecaja, vic. Soratá, 2600-2900 m., Mandon 1416

(mixed with *E. Dombeyana*); southern Bolivia, Padcaya, 2000 m. Fiebrig 2524 (issued as *Scirpus cernuus* var. *dura*).

This species differs from *E. nubigena* in the larger and broader spikelets, which have a greater number of flowers, although I have not been able to find any with 20–40 flowers as Boeckeler (l. c.) states. The achene is more turgid, golden-yellow, and the style-base broader than in *E. nubigena*.

SPECIES DOUBTFUL OR NOT SEEN

All these are members of a group very complex in the Andes and not well understood.

E. MELANOMPHALA C. B. Clarke in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxx. Beibl. 68: 24 (1901); Barros, Anal. Mus. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, xxxiv. 469, fig. 21 (1928).—CHILE, Cordillera, alt. 2100 m. Paso Cruz 34° S. lat. O. Kuntze no. 30. “Planta, cum nuce magna, *E. atacamensi* primo aspectu similis, differt stylobasi a nuce conspicue distincta.”

E. SIMULANS C. B. Clarke in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxx. Beibl. 68: 20 (1901) and Ill. Cyp. t. xxxvi, figs. 19–24 (1908). *Scirpus andinus* Phil. Anal. Univ. Chil. 554 (1873).—“Nux obovoidea plano-compressa, apice triangularis; stylbasis vix incrassata, cum apice nucis usus . . . Inter *Scirpum* et *Eleocharidem* quasi media.” “Chile (herb. Delessert); Santiago, Cordillera (PHILIPPI n. 36).”

E. LECHLERI Boeckl. Linnaea, xxxvi. 422 (1969–1870); C. B. Clarke in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxx. Beibl. 68: 24 (1901); Barros, op. cit. xxxiv. 471, fig. 22 (1928).—Culms 2–5 cm. long, caespitose: achene trigonous, smooth, yellow, abruptly narrowed at apex, lightly striate: style-base depressed-conic, subdisciform, as wide as the achene.—CHILE: Cordillera del Ranco, Lechler 795.

E. PLATYPUS C. B. Clarke in Engler, Bot. Jahrb. xxxiv. Beibl. 78: 3 (1904) and Kew Bull. Add. Ser. viii. 23 (1908).—Culm 10–25 cm. long: spikelet 1.8 cm. long: achene ellipsoid, trigonous: style-base “conica, e cellulis magnis rotundo-ellipticis conspicua, in nuce sessili cum hac fere fusa.”—Based upon a specimen collected by Spruce near Guano, Ecuador.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SERIES PAUCIFLORAE

The series *Pauciflorae* comprises about 10 species, which occur in saline or alkaline regions, and, except for a rather phenomenal development in the southern Andes, are confined to the Northern Hemisphere. *Eleocharis pauciflora* is a wide-ranging species of boreal alkaline regions in Eurasia and North America, extending south into the Alps and Himalayas and the high mountains of western

United States, reappearing in the southern Andes at an elevation of 7000–10,000 feet.

In Syria the poorly known *E. macrantha* is probably a derivative of *E. pauciflora*.

E. rostellata, on the other hand, seems to be of southern derivation. Sweeping northward from the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico it forms extensive turf in the salt marshes along the New England coast as far north as southern Maine, and then reappears in southern Nova Scotia, behaving in this manner as the plants of coastal plain affinity. It then occurs sparingly in marl bogs and about salt springs in New York, Indiana, and Michigan. In the high limestone plateau south of the Mohawk River it is certainly not of recent introduction, but seems to have followed the retreating ice of the Wisconsin glaciation, and lodged in a few alkaline areas.¹ In the western United States it is difficult to separate this species from some forms of *E. pauciflora*.

E. parvula, which may perhaps be considered the most primitive member of the section, is found in saline mud along the Atlantic coast of Europe and North America, and to a more limited extent the Pacific coast of North America, and occupies that practically unchanging habitat, the sea-margin. From this species *E. leptos* seems to have been derived, passing from the smooth and sharply angled achene of *E. parvula*, to a slightly verrucose plano-convex achene. *E. leptos* occupies alkaline places in the interior of southwestern United States and northern Mexico and, like *E. pauciflora* and *E. parvula*, produces conspicuous tuber-like buds.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 189

(Habit-drawing $\times \frac{1}{2}$; achenes $\times 15$, except fig. 17, $\times 10$)

Fig. 17, *ELEOCHARIS ROSTELLATA*, Connecticut, Harger (culms, unusually low), achene, New York, Sartwell; 18, *E. PARVULA*, Newfoundland, Fernald & Wiegand 2709; 19, *E. LEPTOS*, Mexico, Palmer 433; 20, *E. NUBIGENA*, Ecuador, Spruce 5913; 21, *E. ALBIBRACTEATA*, Chile, Johnston 4840; 22, *E. LEPTOS* var. *JOHNSTONII*, California, Johnston; 23, *E. PAUCIFLORA*, Newfoundland, Fernald & Wiegand 4757 (achene unusually elongate); 24, *E. BREHMERIANA*, Bolivia, Mandon 1416; 25, *E. BOLIVIANA*, Bolivia, Buchtien 3750; 26, *E. MACRANTHA*, Syria, Kneucker.

¹ Svenson, Effects of Post-Pleistocene Marine Submergence, *RHODORA*, xxix. 107 (1927).

Series ACICULARES

(Plate 190)

a. Culms coarse, 0.5–1 mm. in diameter, usually elongated
 b. Culms strongly flattened (ancipital), about 1 mm. wide, 2–3 dm.
 high; apex of sheath scarious; achenes without bristles (No.
 Am.) 30. *E. Wolfii*.
 b. Culms not strongly flattened, about 0.5 mm. thick
 c. Apex of sheath scarious; bristles exceeding the achene (Mex.)
 31. *E. aciculariformis*.
 c. Apex of sheath firm, divergent; bristles equaling or shorter
 than the achene (So. Am.) 32. *E. bonariensis*.
 a. Culms capillary, usually dwarf, less than 0.5 mm. in diameter . . d.
 d. Spikelets 8-many-flowered
 e. Culms 1.5–2 dm. high, finely capillary; spikelets purplish-
 brown; achenes 0.5 mm. long (No. Am.) 33. *E. Reverchonii*.
 e. Culms not exceeding 8 cm. in height (except rarely in *E. aci-*
 cularis) f.
 f. Rootstocks extensively creeping g.
 g. Culms and scales light-green; anthers 0.3–0.4 mm. long;
 white bristles exceeding the achene 26. *E. Lindheimeri*.
 g. Culms dark-green; scales green, with brown markings;
 anthers 1 mm. long; bristles usually inconspicuous or
 wanting 25. *E. acicularis*.
 f. Plants cespitose, annual (?), rarely exceeding 4 cm. in
 height h.
 h. Trabeculae about 15 in a longitudinal series i.
 i. Anthers 0.2–0.3 mm. long; achene 0.6–0.7 mm. long
 27. *E. cancellata*.
 i. Anthers 0.7 mm. long; achene 0.4–0.5 mm. long; scales
 conspicuously attenuate 28. *E. brachycarpa*.
 h. Trabeculae about 30 in a longitudinal series; anthers 0.4
 mm. long; achene 0.7–0.8 mm. long 29. *E. bella*.
 d. Spikelets 3–6-flowered j.
 j. Style-base elongate-falcate; achene 1.5–1.8 mm. long (in-
 cluding style-base) 36. *E. stenocarpa*.
 j. Style-base not elongate-falcate k.
 k. Achene 1.5 mm. long; scales spreading and prominently
 striate 34. *E. nervata*.
 k. Achene 0.7–1.1 mm. long l.
 l. Anthers 0.5 mm. long, prominently apiculate . . 35. *E. costulata*.
 l. Anthers 1 mm. long, not prominently apiculate . . 25. *E. acicularis*.

VARIETIES AND FORMS OF *E. ACICULARIS*

a. Bristles, when present, finely capillary, equaling or only slightly
 exceeding the achene b.
 b. Culms capillary (rarely triangular), soft c.
 c. Spikelets lanceolate; achenes terete or obscurely triangular;
 tubercle apiculate; bristles finely capillary, often absent
 var. *typica* d.
 d. Culms much elongated, submersed or with floating tips . . e.
 e. Culms always sterile, growing on the bottom in deep water
 f. *inundata*.
 e. Culms sterile; plants extensively branching f. *longicaulis*.
 e. Some of the culms fertile, elongated, their tips floating
 on the surface f. *fluitans*.
 d. Culms not conspicuously elongated f.

- f.* Culms fertile, dwarf and somewhat rigid, not exceeding 3 or 4 cm. in height. *f. rigidula.*
- f.* Culms triangular. *f. triangularis.*
- c. Spikelets linear; culms finely capillary, elongated (So. U. S.)
var. *gracilescens.*
- b. Culms rigid. *g.*
 - g.* Culms dwarf, sterile, short and thick, transparent, without longitudinal furrows (Boreal and Arctic). var. *submersa.*
 - g.* Culms rigid, coarsely striate; achenes furrowed and somewhat flattened; tubercle depressed; bristles absent (W. No. Am.). var. *occidentalis.*
- a. Bristles coarse, brown, much exceeding the achenes (E. Asia)
var. *longiseta.*

The forms described herein are to be expected under unusual ecological conditions; the varieties are geographical segregates which displace typical *E. acicularis* at the extremes of its range.

25. *E. ACICULARIS* R. & S. var. **typica**. Usually forming close mats: culms 2–20 (rarely –25) cm. high, capillary, deep-green, usually angular and sulcate: rootstocks capillary, with abundant stolons; roots firm, white: sheaths loose, reddish-striate at base; the apex scarious and somewhat inflated: spikelets ovate to linear, 2–7 mm. long, acute, 3–15-flowered (usually 5–8-flowered): scales ovate-lanceolate, acute, green, with reddish-brown sides and scarious margins, usually only a few subtending mature fruit: achene 0.7–1 mm. long, obovate-oblong, yellow to white or brown, obscurely 3-angled, with many longitudinal ribs and close trabeculae (about 40–50 in a longitudinal series): style-base narrow, somewhat compressed, conical-triangular: bristles 3–4, brownish, very slender, equalling the achene, often wanting.—*E. acicularis* R. & S. Syst. ii. 154 (1817); Kunth. Enum. ii. 141 (1837); Britton, Journ. N. Y. Micr. Soc. v. 104 (1889); Terracciano, Malpighia, ii. 314 (1888); Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitteleur. ii. 41 (?1909). *Scirpus acicularis* L. Sp. Pl. i. 48 (1753); Aschers. & Graeb. Syn. ii.² 303 (1904); Blomgren in Holmberg, Skand. Fl. pt. ii. 309 (1926). *Mariscus acicularis* Moench, Meth. 350 (1794). *Cyperus acicularis* With. Arr. Brit. Pl. ed. 3, ii. 78 (1796);¹ Missbach & Kraus in Sturm, Fl. Deutsch. ed. 2, ii. 23, t. 6, fig. 1 (1900). *E. costata* Presl. Fl. Cech. 11 (1819). *Isolepis acicularis* Schlecht. Fl. Berol. i. 36 (1823). *Scirpus Chaeta* Schultes, Mant. ii. 72 (1824).² *Clavula acicularis* and *C. comosa* Dumort. Fl. Belg. 143 (1827). *Scirpidium aciculare* Nees, Linnaea, ix. 293 (1834). *Chaetocyperus acicularis* Nees in Mart. Fl. Bras. ii.¹ 95

¹ Not ed. 1: 78 (1776) as Richter states. Withering notes the "straws and leaves as fine as a horse hair; the former is not 4-cornered, as Hudson said, but though cylindrical it is often compressed and fluted. As the spike is more properly 2-rowed, . . . as Haller observed, it ought, . . . to be considered as a Cyperus; and the absence of hairs or bristles at the base of the seed adds confirmation to this opinion."

² Merely a synonym of *S. trichoides* Muhl., which is not identifiable with *S. trichoides* HBK.

(1842) in part; Steud. Cyp. 74 (1855).—ILLUSTRATIONS: Fl. Dan. ii. t. cclxxxvii.; Svensk. Bot. ix. t. 605; Curtis, Fl. Lond. ed. 2; iv. 49;¹ Sm. Eng. Bot. t. 749; Engl. Bot. ed. Syme, t. 1585; Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. i. fig. 587; Gray, Man. ed. 7, fig. 250.—Widespread at the margins of ponds, rivers and ditches in the Northern Hemisphere, forming marked varieties at the borders of the range. According to Hultén, Fl. Kamt. i. 164 (1927), “from Iceland, northern Scandinavia and northern Perm south to northern Spain,² northern Italy, Tauria and Astrakhan; also in Caucasus. Asia: at Obi from about 67° N. lat., at Yeinisei from about 64° N. lat., and from Kamtchatka south to Pamiroalajsk Prov., Yunnan, Kuantung, Corea and Honshu.” In the Gray Herbarium typical North American specimens are represented from southern Newfoundland and southern Labrador west to British Columbia, south to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, central Indiana, central Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, northern Wyoming and northern Idaho. From numerous specimens the following may be cited: NEWFOUNDLAND: Grand Falls, Fernald & Wiegand 4705; St. Johns, Fernald & Wiegand 4701; Whitbourne, Fernald, Long & Dunbar 26,326. QUEBEC: Longueuil, Victorin 9346; Riv. Goynish, North Coast, Victorin & Rolland-Germain 18126; Natashquan, H. St. John 90,182; Lac Tremblant, Terrebonne Co., J. R. Churchill in 1922. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Grand Tracadie, Fernald & St. John, 928. NOVA SCOTIA: Uniacke Lake, Hants Co., Fernald, Bartram & Long 23377; Gavelton, Yarmouth Co., Fernald, Long & Linder 20150 (bristles lacking). MAINE: St. Francis, M. L. Fernald 120. NEW HAMPSHIRE: E. F. Williams in 1910; Gorham, A. H. Moore 4298. VERMONT: Wallingford, W. W. Eggleston 640. MASSACHUSETTS: Plymouth, Fernald, Hunnewell & Long 8891 (without bristles). RHODE ISLAND: Providence, J. F. Collins in 1892. CONNECTICUT: Southington, C. H. Bissell in 1899. NEW YORK: Springport, A. J. Eames 9336; Oneida Lake, J. V. Haberer 2229. NEW JERSEY: Tenafly, H. Dantun 18D; Singac, H. Dantun 18C. PENNSYLVANIA: Pocono, J. W. Harshberger in 1904. WEST VIRGINIA: Elkins, Randolph Co., J. M. Greenman 102. ONTARIO: Niagara, J. Macoun 34,563. MICHIGAN: Manistique, J. H. Schuette in 1887; Isle Royale, W. S. Cooper 266. OHIO: Garrettsville, Portage Co., R. J. Webb in 1913. INDIANA: Gibson, O. E. Lansing 2835; Raccoon Sta., E. J. Grimes 811. IOWA: Story City, R. Coombs & C. R. Ball 438; Iowa City, M. P. Somes 194. MANITOBA: east of Forest, Herriot 43,043. NORTH DAKOTA: Rush Lake, Huron Co., C. K. Dodge 15 and 17; Portal, M. A. Barber in 1903; Dickinson, C. F. Wheeler in 1908. SOUTH DAKOTA: Brookings, T. A. Williams in 1891; White Willow Creek, T. A. Williams 73. NEBRASKA: lowlands of the Missouri, F. Clements 2551; near Thedford, P. A. Rydberg 1337. COLORADO: Divide between Colorado Springs and

¹ This plate is not in the 1st edition, but is in the 2nd edition (1835).

² Colmeiro, Pl. Hisp. Lus. (1889), includes most of the Spanish peninsula.

Denver, M. E. Jones 160 (P). IDAHO: Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Nelson & McBride 1615; Pend Oreille Riv., Lyall in 1861. WYOMING: Sheridan, A. Nelson 2269. MONTANA: Big Fork, J. Clemens in 1908. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Sicamous, J. Macoun 7559.

Regarding its presence in India, C. B. Clarke, Journ. Linn. Soc. xxxiv. 51 (1898) says that the single specimen in herb. Rottler can hardly establish the species there. Cheeseman, Fl. N. Zealand 768 (1906), states that it is not recorded from Australia, but in the Gray Herbarium there is a single specimen from *F. von Mueller* (Victoria) which may be an introduction, since it is identical with the European form. Although Clarke cites the species as occurring in the West Indies, the only representative of the section which I have seen from there is *E. Lindheimeri*. Within the range of the typical plant there are several ecological variations which have received names and which may be summed up in the following five forms.

Forma **inundata**, n. f., sterilis, in strato in aqua profundiore crescente.—*E. acicularis* forma *submersa* Druce, Fl. Berks. 524 (1897); *Scirpus acic.*, f. *submersus* Glück, Untersuch. Wasser-und Sumpfgewächse, iii. 573, fig. 103 (1911); *S. acic.* var. *submersus* Blomgren in Holmberg, Skand. Fl. 310 (1896) in part; not *S. acic.* var. *submersus* Hj. Nilss.

This is the common submersed form growing in water 2–8 meters deep, the culms usually becoming somewhat elongated. As Druce describes it "the muddy bottom is covered with it; in this condition it does not flower. Portions brought up by the tow-rope of canal barges are easily recognized by the rhizome. Careful search along the banks will usually be successful in finding it in a fertile state." It is necessary to give this form a new name, since *S. acicularis* var. *submersus* Hj. Nilsson is to be interpreted as a dwarf plant of boreal distribution.

Forma **fluitans** (Doell.), n. comb. Growing in shallow water; culms elongated and floating, some of them fertile. *Scirpus acicularis* f. *fluitans* Doell. acc. to Glück, l. c. 575 (1911).¹ *E. acicularis* b. *fluitans* Doell, Rhein. Fl. 160 (1843).

¹ In Doell, Rhein. Fl. 160 (1843), which is earlier than Doell, Fl. Baden, i. 311 (1857) as cited by Glück. Doell did not definitely make this a forma but published *E. (as H.) acicularis* b. *fluitans* with "fluthende Teichbinse mit schwimmenden Halmen." Glück cites as a synonym *Sc. acicularis* forma *fliformis* Wirtgen, but this combination is likewise incorrectly made by Glück. No direct reference is given, but it is probably based on the "authentischen Exemplare Wirtgens (. . . Herbarium plant. crit. etc., . . . Fasic. VI, No. 252)" which, as Glück states, have culms both sterile and fertile, and up to 20 cm. in length. It is apparently what Schur, Fl. Transsyl. 691 (1885) describes as *E. acicularis* a. *fluitans* "rhizomate ramoso fibroso,

Forma **LONGICAULIS** (Desmaz.) Hegi. Sterile, submersed, branched, often up to a meter in length; the long culms and branches elongating in the water.—Ill. Fl. Mitteleur. ii. 42 (1909?).—This form is not uncommon in streams and sometimes in lakes, and, as interpreted by Hegi (l. c.), may perhaps include forma *fluitans*. In discussing this plant, Ascherson & Graebner give the following synonymy: *S. acicularis* β. *longicaulis* Desmaz. Cat. Pl. Omises Belg. 42 (1823). “*Clavula acicularis*” [*C. comosa*] β. *longicaulis* Dumort. Fl. Belg. 143 (1827). *S. acicularis* γ. *natans* Schrad. in Lej. and Court. Fl. Belg. i. 40 (1828).¹

Forma **rigidula** (Reichb.), n. comb. Culms short, at most 3–4 cm. long, rigid.—*Scirpus acicularis* var. *rigidula* Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. viii. 37, fig. 697 (1846). *S. acicularis* forma *rigidula* Junge, Cyp. Schleswigs-Holstein, 253 (1908).

Forma **triangularis** (Reinsch), n. comb. Culms triangular.—“*Heleocharis triangularis* Reinsch in Doerfler, Herb. Norm. No. 4 384. Schedae XLIV. 188 mit Holzschnitt (1902),” acc. to Aschers. & Graebn. Syn. ii.² 304 (1904). “**H. triangularis** Reinsch in Schedae ad Cent. XLIV des Herbar. normale, p. 108,” acc. to Palla in Koch, Syn. ed. 3: 2544 (1905). *S. acicularis* II. *triangularis* Aschers. & Graebn. Syn. ii.² 304 (1903). *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *triangularis* Rouy, Fl. France, xiii. 364 (1912). *S. acicularis* forma *triangularis* Junge, Cyp. Schlesw.-Holst. 253 (1908).

Montell² discusses this plant in detail. The specimens issued by him, which I have seen, are clearly dwarf *E. acicularis*. Since a translation of Montell's paper may not be readily available, I am quoting (in translation) the more important portion:

“On the shores of the river Munio [n. lat. 60, Finland], which are dry at low water, there occurs often in great abundance, a small form of *Heleocharis acicularis*, which has for a long time been considered unusual. Previously it has always appeared in the sterile

ramis longe repentibus. Culmis elongatis flaccidis; spicis minimis paucifloris, 3–5 floris, fuscis.—(*Scirpus acicularis* var. *natans* Schrad.—*S. pauciflorus* Dumort. ap. Bluff. et Fingerh. comp. 1, 1, p. 90.) . . . (*S. filiformis* Sauter dürfte hierher gehören.” The last two specific names are antedated by *S. pauciflorus* Lightf. and *S. filiformis* Lam. In this synonymy should probably be included *E. acicularis* var. β. *longicaulis* H. Watson in C. B. Clarke, Journ. Bot. xxv. 270 (1887) “culmis 3 dm. longis; spicis 7 mm. longis, atropurpureis.” *S. filiformis* Sauter seems to be based on Reichb. Ic. Flor. Germ. viii. t. 294, fig. 696, and is what I have considered under forma *fluitans*.

¹ I can find no formal description by Schrader, but the source of this reference may be the supplementary description of *S. acicularis* “in aquis natantes semipedales, pedales, tenuiores” in the extensive treatment of the Cyperaceae by Schrader, Fl. Germ. i. 130 (1806). Lejeune and Courtois (l. c.) also describe *S. acicularis* β. *comosus* (*S. comosus* Dumort. in Mich. Agr. no. 268) “Rhizomate valde repente, cespitosibus densis. In locis aqua derelictis”.

² Montell, Mem. Soc. Fauna et Fl. Fenn. i. 43 (1927).

condition, but I have now found it blooming. Microscopic study of living specimens showed that it did not belong to *H. acicularis* in the narrower sense, but to *H. triangularis* described by P. F. Reinsch from Bavaria, which is to be distinguished from true *H. acicularis* (L.) Br. primarily through the structure of the culm. In the new species the cross-section of the culm is more or less triangular, with three air chambers: in true *H. acicularis*, rectangular, six angled, or almost elliptical, with four projections and an equal number of air chambers. These characters, according to Reinsch, are very constant. What the above-mentioned characters signify is not further mentioned in the author's description on labels issued with No. 4384 in Doerfler's 'Herbarium Normale.' Since the form which I have described seems to vary from *H. acicularis* as described in floras, it seems well to give a short description: The culms are merely 1-2 cm. high, occasionally a little taller, arched, capillary, but rather stiff and dark green. The spikelet is only 1-2 mm. long, often only 1-2-flowered."

This form is perhaps a fertile form of var. *submersa*, described below, and except from a purely anatomical point of view, is scarcely worthy of recognition. The mere fact that the culms are triangular is not of great significance; such transitions should be found between the more or less terete culms of dwarf northern plants (cf. var. *submersa*) and the quadrangular culms of the ubiquitous plants which have been accepted as typical *E. acicularis*. In attempting to define just what is typical, the pathway does not seem at all clear. Linnaeus described the culm as terete (*Scirpus culmo tereti*, Sp. Pl. l. c.) citing as a synonym *Scirpus magnitudine aciculae* of Flora Lapponica. Curtis in the analysis accompanying the plate of *Scirpus acicularis* in Flora Londinensis, ed. 2 (1835) comments as follows: "The culms of *Scirpus acicularis* have by most modern authors been considered tetragonal. Wahlenberg says they are striated; but I, on the other hand, have always found them to be compressed, convex on one side, and channeled on the other."

Var. **submersa** (Hj. Nilss.), n. comb. Culms dwarf, sterile, short and thick, without longitudinal furrows, transparent, simulating *Eleocharis parvula* (*Scirpus nanus*).—*Scirpus acicularis* f. *submersa* Hj. Nilss. Bot. Not. (1888) 144 (1888), not Blomgren. *E. acicularis* f. *submersa* (Hj. Nilss.) Norman, Christ. Vidensk-Selsk. Forh (1893), no. 16: 43 (1893); Ostenfeld, Fl. Arct. i. 42 (1902) excl. desc. in part. *Scirpus acicularis* f. *submersus* (Hj. Nilss.) Porsild, Meddel. Groenl.

l. 370 (1912), not of Glück, Untersuch. Wasser-und Sumpfgewächse, iii. 573, fig. 103 (1911).—This variety is represented in the Gray Herbarium by specimens collected by Porsild in West Greenland, n. lat. $70^{\circ} 2'$, August 10–11, 1921; from Labrador, *Fernald & Long* 27,522 (deadwater at outlet of Trout Pond, Blanc Sablon River); and apparently A. E. & R. T. Porsild in 1928 from Great Bear Lake n. lat. $67^{\circ} 0'$, long. $119^{\circ} 45'$ W. belongs here. The Labrador and Greenland plants appear as boreal segregates.¹ Porsild, Fl. Disko Island, 48 (1926), records it from Western Greenland, n. lat. $68^{\circ} 20'$ to $71^{\circ} 42'$, and mentions that it hibernates "enclosed in ice." Nilsson's description is as follows (translated):

E. acicularis L. Culms 3–10 cm. high, erect, bristle-like, opaque, striate with usually four longitudinal furrows; sheaths mostly reddish.—Common on sandy or muddy shores of ponds, ditches, etc.

E. submersa. Culms of variable length, often short and thick, green, with whitish lower portion, terete, without longitudinal furrows, transparent, with clearly distinguishable longitudinal and horizontal partitions within. Spikelets rarely developed, usually remaining small, green, and sterile.—Shallow places in ponds and lakes, usually entirely submerged. Several localities in Norway and Sweden.

According to Nilsson the superficially similar *Eleocharis parvula* is to be distinguished by the presence of terminal buds on the stolons, and by the undulate radial walls of the epidermal cells. In *E. acicularis* these radial walls are straight. An illustration of the radial walls of both species will be found in Raunkiaer, *De Danske Blomsterplanters Naturhistorie* i. fig. 204 (1895–1899).

Var. *longiseta*² n. var., setis crassis brunneis, achaenio longioribus.—Eastern Asia. JAPAN: Nagasaki, *R. Oldham* 909 (coll. in 1862), TYPE in Gray Herbarium; Musashi, *Sakuraj* 52. LOO-CHOO ISLANDS, *C. Wright* 357. COREA: Port Chusan, *A. Wilford* in 1891; SIBERIA: Amur medius, *Korshinsky* in 1891.

All the material which I have seen from eastern Asia, with the exception of a specimen collected by *A. Henry* in Yunnan belongs to this well-marked variety. The Yunnan specimen, like the majority of European specimens, lacks bristles.

With two exceptions,³ the European material which I have seen is

¹ Professor Fernald has called my attention to the similar distribution of *Alopecurus aequalis* var. *natans*, an Arctic segregate, occurring at the Straits of Belle Isle, in western Greenland, and in northern Europe.

² *E. acicularis* var. *longiseta* appears on a label accompanying *Oldham* 909 from Japan. According to Oliver, *Journ. Linn. Soc.* ix. 163 (1867), he worked over the Oldham collection, and it was to be further worked over by Maximowicz. I can find no trace of the publication of this variety.

³ A collection by *Werenskiold* from Aas, Norway, which has coarse bristles equalling the achene and which approaches var. *longiseta*; and a collection from Hungary, Fl. Hung. *Exsic.* 481 ii. which has bristles half as long as the achene.

without bristles. The North American material from Newfoundland, eastern Canada, New England and New Jersey, has in general very slender, light-brown bristles equaling the achene; but plants from Cape Cod and the adjacent islands and from the sandy ponds of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, invariably have the bristles absent. This lack of bristles occurs sparingly northward, following the usual Atlantic coastal-plain distribution to southern Nova Scotia, the sandy lake-shores of central New Hampshire and the shores of Lake Champlain.

Specimens which I have seen without bristles are as follows. NOVA SCOTIA: Great Pubnico Lake, Yarmouth Co., *Fernald, Long & Linder* 20151. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Ossipee Lake, A. S. *Pease* 17889. VERMONT: Lake Champlain, Orwell, *W. W. Eggleston* in 1899. MASSACHUSETTS: Winter Pond, Winchester, *C. E. Perkins* (in part) in 1881; Arlington or vic., *C. E. Perkins* in 1883; Spot Pond, Stoneham, *W. P. Rich* in 1894; Boott Pond and Great South Pond, Plymouth, *Fernald, Hunnewell & Long* 8890 and 8891; and numerous collections from Cape Cod. The New England specimens are in the extensive collection of the New England Botanical Club.

In typical material from west of New York State, the larger number of specimens appear to have bristles, although there seems to be no regularity as regards geographic distribution.

Var. **occidentalis**, n. var., culmis rigidis, crassioribus, sulcatis et striatis, 4-7 cm. longis; spiculis 3-6 mm. longis, 6-20-floribus; squamis rigidis, brunneis, in carina fuscis; achaenio angulato, 0.9-1.1 mm. longo; stylobasi depressa, latiore quam in typica *E. aciculari*; setis nullis.—*E. acicularis* var. ? Torr. Bot. Pac. R. R. Exped. 192 (1857).¹—Montana and Wyoming to California and northern Mexico. MONTANA: Bigfork, alt. 3000 ft., *M. E. Jones* 9381 (P), 9382 (P); Polson, alt. 2800 ft., *M. E. Jones* 9383 (P). WYOMING: Nez Perces Creek, A. & E. Nelson 6552. IDAHO: St. Anthony, *Merrill & Wilcox* 816; Salmon, Lemhi Co., alt. 4500 ft. *E. B. & L. B. Payson* 1889; Goose Creek, Washington Co., *M. E. Jones* (without number) (P); Montpelier, *Nelson & Macbride* 1615 (P). UTAH: Salt Lake City, *M. E. Jones* 1069 (P) in 1881 (P); Panquich Lake, *M. E. Jones* 6019b (P). NEW MEXICO: Colfax Co., *P. C. Standley* 13931; Raron, B. Mesa, *I. E. Diehl* 98 (P). ARIZONA: White Mts., *D. Griffiths* 5269. CALIFORNIA: Santa Barbara, *Rothrock* 80 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium); near San Francisco, *J. M. Bigelow* in 1853-1854; Yosemite Valley,

¹ "Culmo crasso brevi, spica ovato-lanceolata valde compressa acuta 6-7-flora. Wet places near San Francisco; April 8; not mature. Differs from the ordinary form of the plant in its stout culm (which is 2-3 inches high) and much compressed dark chestnut-colored scales. There are 3 stamens and a 3-cleft style, which has a distinct tubercle at its base; but no bristles were found."

Bolander 6229; Bear Valley, San Bernardino, S. B. & W. F. Parish 1061 A; Crescent City, Abrams & Bacigalupi 8341 (P); Inglewood, Los Angeles Co., Abrams 1451 (P); Bluff Lake, San Bernardino Mts., alt. 5200 ft., Munz & Johnston 2903 (P); Bear Valley, San Bernardino, Abrams 2092 (P); Tolland, C. F. Baker herb. 3094 (P); Tahquitz Valley, San Jacinto Mts., Munz 6067 (P). OREGON: E. Hall 560. WASHINGTON: Pullman, E. J. Hardwick in 1895; W. Klickitat Co., Suksdorf 225; Calispel Valley, F. Kreger 331. MEXICO: near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Townsend & Barber 65; Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, alt. 7,000 ft., M. E. Jones in 1903 (P).

This variety, confined to western North America, is distinguished by the rigid culms and scales, larger achenes which are strongly angled and sometimes flattened, and broader more depressed tubercle. Standley 13931 and Rothrock 80 would readily pass as a species distinct from *E. acicularis*, but in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, there seems to be a transition into typical *E. acicularis*. The very dwarf plants, F. M. Reed 2480, margin of Surprise Lake, elevation 9000 ft., San Jacinto Mts. (Gray Herb.) and Munz 6376, sandy shores, Hidden Lake, elevation 8000 ft. San Jacinto Mts. (Herb. Pomona College) probably belong to this variety.

Var. *graciliscescens*, n. var., culmis tenuissimis, 1–3 dm. longis, striatis; spiculis linearibus, 3–6 mm. longis, 6–15-floris; squamis ovato-oblongis, acutis vel acuminatis, carinatis, viridibus vel purpureo-striatis, in margine hyalinis; staminibus 1.2 mm. longis; achenio anguste obovoideo, stylobasi conica; setis nullis.—Western Tennessee to Oklahoma and California. TENNESSEE: low woods about Reelfoot Lake, S. M. Bain 482. MISSOURI: St. Louis, Engelmann in 1845 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium). OKLAHOMA: Hattenville, Ottawa Co., G. W. Stevens 2497; Limestone Gap, Indian Territory, G. D. Butler 28. CALIFORNIA: Yosemite Valley, alt. 4000–5000 ft., Abrams 4657 and probably Mendocino City, Bolander 4768; Yosemite Valley, Torrey 553.

The Engelmann specimen which has been taken by me as the type bears the annotation by Engelmann, “*Eleocharis* n. sp.? *E. acicularis* Auct. am., culmo tereti etc.” It is very distinct from typical *E. acicularis* in its elongated, very slender culms, and in the elongate spikelets. Very little of the material studied has ripe achenes.

(To be continued.)

TWO CYPERACEAE NEW TO THE BOSTON DISTRICT.—*CYPERUS HOUGHTONII* Torr. On Sept. 9, 1928, I found several specimens of this species growing in a gravel pit in West Stoughton, Massachu-

setts. The plant is of local occurrence in New England and has so far been found only in Vermont and Massachusetts. In Vermont it is not uncommon on sand plains in the Burlington region and has also been collected at Castleton and at Fairlee Lake, the latter close to the Connecticut River. In Massachusetts the species was recorded by Dr. N. L. Britton¹ many years ago from Wareham and more recently from Mount Washington, Berkshire County, by Mr. Ralph Hoffman.² Professor M. L. Fernald informs me that the former locality is represented in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club by specimens of the original collection made by G. G. Kennedy and L. H. Bailey in sand barrens at Wareham on August 23, 1890, and that there is also a sheet in the Gray Herbarium collected on sand plains at South Hadley and sent to Dr. Gray by John A. Paine, Jr.

CAREX POLYMORPHA Muhl. A sheet of *Carex* which had lain unnamed in my herbarium for nearly twenty years has recently been identified as this species by Dr. Heinrich Hasselbring and by Mr. K. K. Mackenzie. I collected it in dry sandy soil along a wood path in Stoughton on May 29, 1909. The species, which is characterized as local in our manuals, is not recorded in the Flora of the Boston District. Part of the specimen has been placed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—S. F. BLAKE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

¹ Bull. Torrey Club 18: 369. 1891.

² Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 36: 232. 1922.

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